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TWO CENTS.

Senator Morgan's Committee Makes An Interesting Report.

OFFICED TO THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Republican Senators Add a Supplement Concerning Blount.

Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, today presented the report of the investigation of the committee made under the following

"Resolved. That the committee on foreign relations shall inquire and report whether that committee on Friday. any, and if so, what, irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawall in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii, and to this end said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and administer oaths to wit-

The report prepared by Senator Morgan is concurred in by Senators Sherman, Frye, Dolph and Davis, the republican members of the committee, who also make a supplemental report, taking more positive ground than the Morgan report, while Senators Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray, demo-crats, submit a minority report. These reports with the testimony taken in the secret investigation make a bulky docu-ment and are a comprehensive review of the Hawaiian question.

Scope of the Inquiry.

Senator Morgan says in his report that the inquiry related, first, to the conduct of the government as shown in its official acts and correspondence, and second, to the conduct of the civil and military officers of the government in the discharge of their public duties and functions. These are matters which do not concern Hawaii at this time. He also says the future pol-icy of the government as to annexation has been excluded from the consideration of the committee, except where it is al-luded to as an incident to the investiga-

Mr. Morgan lays down the proposition on the first page of his report that "as a gov-ernment dealing with Hawaii and with any form of government." ernment dealing with Hawaii and with any form of government in that country, the United States can have no separation or break in its line of policy corresponding to any change in the incumbency of the office of President. It is in all respects as much the same government in every right much the same government in every right and responsibility as if it had been under

and responsibility as if it had been under the same president during the entire period covered by the recent revolution in Hawaii and the succeeding events.

The President, however, has a right to change his opinion, and a change of policy on the part of one president from that inaugurated by his predecessor or predecessors must be regarded simply as a change of mind in the same person. A determinaon the part of one president from that inaugurated by his predecessor or predecessors must be regarded simply as a change
of mind in the same person. A determination against monarchism in the island follows next, the report saving that we exleast a moral suzerainty over

Hawaii," it adds, "Is an American state embraced in the American commercial and military system. In this attitude of the two governments Hawaii must be entitled to demand of the United States an indulgent consideration, if not an ac-tive sympathy, when she is endeavoring accomplish what every other American te has achieved—the release of her peo state has achieved—the release of her peo-ple from the odious anti-republican regime which denies to the people the right to gov-ern themselves, and subordinates them to the supposed divine right of a monarch, whose title to such divinity originated in

st slavish conditions of pagen bar-The Landing of Troops. Coming to the landing of the troops from the United States steamer Boston Senator Morgan details the facts of the ten days' cruise in which Minister Stevens had participated and says that upon the minister's return to the harbor "a condition of affairs existed in Honolulu which led naturally commotion would ensue, in which the peace and security of American citizens residing in that city would be put in peril, as had been done on three or more sepa-rate occasions previously when changes occurred or were about to occur in the government of Hawaii. Whatever we may conclude were the real causes of the sit-uation then present in Honolulu the fact is that there was a complete paralysis of executive government in Hawaii. The ac-tion of the queen in an effort to overturn the constitution of 1887, to which she had sworn obedience and support, had been accepted and treated by a large and powerful body of the people as a violation of her constitutional obligations, revolutionary in the head of the people as a violation of her constitutional obligations, revoluthat it amounted to an act of abdication on her part, so far as her powers and the rights of the people under the constitution of 1887 were concerned. This state of opinion and this condition of the executive head of the Herentian executive head of the Hawaiian government neutralized its power to protect American citizens and other foreigners in their treaty rights and also their rights under the laws of Hawaii. There was not in Honolulu at that time any efficient executive power through which the rights of American citizens residing there could be protected in accordance with the local laws. It is evident that the queen's gov-ernment at that time had no power to prevent the landing of troops from any quarter, no power to protect itself against nvasion, no power to conduct civil government, so far as the executive was con-corned, if the effort to exert such power was antagonized by any opposing body of people in considerable numbers. Indeed, no effort seems to have been made to exert the civil authority except through the pres-ence of a small and inefficient body of The authority of the queen was not respected by the people; it was opposed, and no force appeared to be used or the purpose of overcoming the opposi-ion. It yielded to a silent but ominous possition. Without reference to the question whether in strict law the action the queen in her effort to overturn the constitution of 1887 and to substitute one a proclamation which she had pre-red, was a revolution in government, or effort at revolution, or amounted to an abdication, the result was that an interregnur, existed. • • • There is well-settled ority for the position that at the moment when the queen made public her de-cision to absolve herself from oath to support the constitution of 1887 her abdication was complete, if the people chose so to regard it. That constitution and the queen's oath to support it was the only foundation for her regal authority and when she announced that her oath was annulled in its effects upon her own condence she could no longer rightfully hold office under that constitution. Liftuokalant had only been kept on her throne by the forbearing tolerance of the white people, who owned \$50,000,000 of the property on e islands. It required nothing but the dermined action of what was known as missionary party to overthrow free the troops from the Boston landed.

There was no executive head of the government of Hawaii; it had perished."

The report then calls attention to the fact that in landing the troops there was no demonstration and that in passing the palace they saluted the queen. It adds: Her attitude at that Hme was that of helplessness, because she found no active or courageous support in her isolated posich was self-imposed and was regretted by few of her former subjects. In this condition of Hawaii the laws for the protection of life and property were, in fact, suspended so far as the executive power was concerned, and the citizens of (Continued on Sixth Page).

Interesting Contest in the Virginia Legislature.

Result of the Application for a Charter to Incorporate the Richmond and Manassas Railroad.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24, 1894. The application for a charter to incorporate the Richmond and Manassas railroad has precipitated a big fight before the A MINORITY REPORT ALSO legislature. The bill has not as yet come up for discussion in either house, but the ommittee on roads of the lower house, after a bitter struggle before it, participated in by the advocates and opponents of the measure, finally decided to report it favor-

> senate committee, and there is some danger of an adverse report upon it. The merits of the bill were argued at length before Mr. Eppa Hunton, jr., one of the incorporators of the proposed road, and a member of the house from Fauquier county, made an exhaustive argument in behalf of the proposed road on a high plane. He took the ground that it has been the honored

ably. The measure has hung fire in the

custom of Virginia to admit new railroads within her borders unless there was some specific reason why the road should not be Senator Mushbach of Alexandria, who is opposed to granting the charter for the new road, plied the speaker with numerous questions, which he answered with readi-

ness and good humor, and to the apparent satisfaction of the members.

Mr. Frank Ried of Alexandria opposed the road in behalf of the citizens of Alexandria, claiming that it would tend to injure the trade of that city. Mr. Gustavus Millhiser, a wealthy mer-chant of this city, advocated the road, as it would be advantageous to the commercial interests of Richmond.

Senator Little of Fredericksburg opposed the measure on the grounds that it would injure the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. The senate committee continued these hearings today.

It is now evident that the fight over this road is between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio, the R. F. and and the Baltimore and Onlo, the R. F. and P., of course, siding with the former. It is admitted that the object of the Eichmond and Manassas road is to allow the Baltimore and Ohio to come into Richmond, thus making direct southern connections, which ends the "Pensy's" monopoly. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac interests in the state are antaronizing the terests in the state are antagonizing the terests in the state are antagonizing the proposed new road for all it is worth.

The great difficulty in the way of the people who are advocating the new road is that the state owns a large interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.

This obstacle will probably be overcome by the incorporators of the Richmond and Managara agreeing to purchase the state's

Manassas agreeing to purchase the state's interest in the former road, a bill to that effect having already been introduced in the house.

The object of the Baltimore and Ohio is to connect with this proposed road at Ma-nassas by means of the branch which they are now constructing. The men who are

A bill was offered in the legislature on Friday last which, it is said, is intended to kill the proposed Richmond and Manassas porate the Southern Railway and Electric Company." The incorporaters are authorized to construct and operate an electric railway from Richmond to some point on the Potomac river between Alexandria and Great Falls. The incorporators are T. N. Great Falls. The incorporators are T. N. Kendler, A. Pizzini, jr., G. D. Patch, M. B. Ramos, Hill Montague, W. C. Trueman, M. L. Dawson and J. W. Gordon. Capt. Pizzini, when asked by The Star correspondent about the proposed road, said that he knew very little about the matter, but should the road be built, he would be very glad to take stock in the company. He further stated that several gentlemen approached stated that several gentlemen approached he told them it could be run by electricity

Capt, Pizzini was formerly manager of A noticeable fact about this application for a charter is that the incorporators named in the bill are men of comparatively no means. With the exception of Capt. Pizzini, the incorporators have not a dollar which they could afford to invest in such an enterprise. Each one of them is very reticent about the matter; in fact, one of the men named made a tour of the newspaper offices just before the bill was in-troduced, and asked that only the title of

the measure be reported when it appeared. IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

Several Will Take Place in the Next

Few Months. Several important changes in army commands will occur within the next few months. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the department of the Atlantic, will retire on account of age November 8, but it is expected that he will relinquish his present command about the first of June under leave of absence to the date of his retirement. This will necessitate the detail of a major general to the command of the de-partment of the Atlantic. Gen. N. A. Miles, now commanding the department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, will undoubtedly be assigned to that duty. Gen. Miles will succeed Gen. Schofield in tirement next year. The command of the department of the Missouri will be tem-porarily assumed by an officer commanding another department until the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Howard is filled by the promotion of one of the brigadier generals.

Personal Mention.

Judge William D. Lindsey, receiver of the land office at Guthrie, Oklahoma, is ill at his rooms, 408 6th street northwest. Judge R. M. Page of Abingdon, Va., is

in the city on a short visit. Mr. Oscar W. White has left for the north on a business trip for a few days. Mr. C. M. Lacey Sites, the principal of the Eastern High School, Miss Brown, the as-sistant principal of the Normal School, and there was more or less reference to an in-Miss North, teacher of drawing, attended the sessions of the department of superintendence, National Educational Association, which were held in Richmond last

The controller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: A first dividend of 20 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Middlesborough, Ky., on claims proved,

Treasury Receipts.

The available cash balance in the treasury today is \$137,831,425; national bank notes received for redemption, \$282,490. Government receipts: Internal revenue, \$307,160; customs, \$228,718; miscellaneous, \$155,861.

Bank Receiver Appointed. The controller of the currency today appointed John W. Warner of Reading Center, N. Y., receiver of the First National Bank of Watkins, N. Y., which suspended payment on the 9th instant.

Reform School Trustee. The President has appointed Wm. S. It is denied by the post office officials that

Two Sessions Held by the Democrats Today.

THE TARIFF AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED

Mr. Voorhees Makes a Statement of the Changes.

CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE

The democratic Senators held two caucus es today on the subject of the tariff bill. More properly speaking, it was one caucus with a brief intermission to enable the Senate to hold its regular session. It was begun at 10 o'clock this morning, at which hour Senator Gorman, the chairman of the caucus, was the only one present. Contrary to custom, the caucus was held in the marble room, just north of the main lobby, back of the Senate chamber. Such gatherings are usually held in the Senate chamber, but owing to the uncertainty as to the hour of adjourning the caucus it was deemed better to hold the meeting in the smaller room.

The first session of the caucus was attended by every democratic Senator except seven. The absentees were Senators Colquitt, Harris, Irby, Vance, Daniel, Mills and McLaurin. Of these Senators Harris. Vance and McLaurin were out of the city. Senators Colquitt and Mills are too ill to attend. To the surprise of many, Mr. White of Louisiana, who has not yet relinquished his seat in the Senate, attended the caucus to assist his colleague, Mr. Caffery, in caring for the interests of

Strength of the Opposition.

The caucus was in actual session at first an hour and three-quarters, an adjournment being had at 11:45, so that the democratic Senators might attend the meeting of the Senate. Most of the time was occupied with speeches from members of the finance committee in explanation of the terms of the tariff bill as it has been amended by the subcommittee. It was held as greatly significant that the finance committee, a meeting of which was called for this morning, for the special object, it was stated, of receiving the tariff bill from the subcommittee, held only a brief session of a few minutes and adjourned without taking any action and transacting any business, so that its democratic members which that its democratic members might attend the caucus. This adjournment after the promises made on Saturday that the bill would be reported to the full committee to-day is generally regarded as a victory for the seven Senators representing the opposi-tion to the tariff bill. The program of the friends of the measure was to get the bill reported to the committee and in some way start it on its final course before influence could be brought to bear by the kickers in the caucus. That they were unable to do so is thought to indicate that the strength of the opposition is much greater than was first anticipated.

Senator Voorhees' Statement. The most important spee the finance committee, who made a statement of the changes that had been made in the bill and of the amendments that the committee are willing to make to meet the views of the dissatisfied element. It is understood that he announced that they were willing to give a duty of 50 cents a ton on coal, a cent a pound on raw sugar and 1 1-8 cents on refined sugar.

Other speeches were made, some by the conservatives as they call themselves, and it is understood Mr. Pugh of Alabama made some vigorous and characteristic 1e-marks about iron, which it is said the committee acknowledged to have been left on There was considerable surprise at the

that several gentiemen approached absence of Senator Hill from the caucus, to the feasibility of such a road, and as he has had so much to do with the formation of the bill in the Senate. It was announced by his friends during the after-noon, however, that he was ill and could not attend the caucus.

The Committee in a Corner. The adjournment of the first caucus left the impression that the objectors, who may really be considered as eight in number, Mr. White of Louisiana being present, now have the finance committee in such a corner that some additional amendments will have to be made to the bill to insure its safe passage through the Senate

Republicans and the Tariff. The republican members of the Senate committee on finance held a meeting this morning after the adjournment of the committee meeting and talked over a method of procedure on the tariff bill. It was determined to have the bill read and considered in committee. The plan of the demo-cratic members to have the bill immediate ly reported will be resisted with great vigor. It has been suggested that the demo-crats being in the majority could report the bill without any difficulty over the opposi-tion of the republicans. This matter was discussed by the latter, and it was determined that in case any attempts should be made to rush the bill through the republicans would defeat it by refusing to observe pairs in committee, and that as long as Senators Harris and Vance are absent the democrats would have but four

votes in committee.

It was asserted that both Senators Mc-Pherson and Mills would not be allowed to vote and whichever one appeared would to vote and whichever one would be al-be recognized, but no proxy would be al-ther Harris or Vance. The republicans asserted their determination to have the bill read by paragraphs, and their intention of offering amendments and discussing the changes that have been made present law to the rates carried

Senator Jones of Nevada is the only re-publican member of the committee absent. He is paired with Senator Vance. Senator Harris is paired with Senator Merrill and Senator Jones of Arkansas says that in case Mr. Merrill does not recognize the pair he has authority from Mr. Harris to cast

Brice and Vest.

Later developments concerning the caucus of this forenoon are to the effect that terview of Senator Brice, published in the New York World yesterday, in which he was quoted as saying that the tariff bill to be presented to the Senate had been shaped by three ex-rebel brigadiers, all of whom were idealists, referring to Sena-tors Jones, Mills and Vest. Mr. Vest is said to have spoken quite sharply in reply to this statement and Mr. Brice to have replied with no less feeling. Mr. Brice said that he was not complaining of the wool schedule, but that he objected to the general method of proceeding and that he thought the party in the Senate should A second dividend of 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Consolidated National Bank of San Diego, Cal., making in all 40 diately after the adjournment of the Senate, a few minutes past 1 o'clock.

Arrested in Baltimore. Special Examiner of the Pension Bureau J. G. Teicher of Norfolk, Va., wires the derartment that Luther C. Williams of Huntingdon depot, West Virginia, Frederick Kunnecke, Mary Kunnecke and William R. Tumblinson have been arrested at Baltimore on the charge of forging pension

Census Dismissals. Twenty-four employes of the census bureau have been notified that they will be dismissed at the end of the month.

Storm Notes From Throughout the Coun-

New Yorkers Inconvenienced by Slush and Sleet-Cold Weather in Other Cities Today.

this vicinity was very disagreeable this morning, and the thousands of people who left their homes to go to work were met with a combination of snow, hail and sleet, which was driven into their faces by a wind that stung like small shot. The ground was covered with a slushy, slippery mass of half-frozen hailstones and watery snow, which made walking an uncomfortable and dangerous undertaking.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—Louisville experienced the heaviest snow storm of the season today. Snow began falling at an early hour yesterday morning and continued throughout the day without cessation. At midnight the storm had about exhausted itself, and between eight and ten inches of snow had fallen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb 26.—A special to the Republic from Birmingham, Ala., says: The worst blizzard in a decade has prevailed throughout Alabama for two days. Rain, hall and snow fell in succession. It has snowed all over the northern portion of the state heavily today, and as the result the early fruit crop is believed to be cut short 50 per cent. There is much suffering among the poorer classes.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 26.—The heaviest snow storm of the season is raging in the anthracite coal region today. All of the collieries in this region have been compelled to shut down, and electric railways are blocked. Eight inches of snow fell up to 12 o'clock, with no sign of abatement. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26.—Virginia was

visited by a regular western blizzard Sun-day and last night, and today the ground day and last night, and today the ground is covered with snow to a depth of three or four inches. The weather turned suddenly very cold Saturday, the thermometer regulations ten below, and was by far the coldistering ten below, and was by far the coldest weather of the winter. The snow is a great benefit to the wheat and the cold has checked the premature advance of the fruit trees, which may save the fruit.

FELL FROM A LADDER.

Fatal Injuries of an Albany Fireman While on Duty.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.-John Brennan, a fireman, fell from a ladder at a fire in the Catholic Orphan Asylum this morning and broke his back. He will die. The gardener of the institution was suffocated and is in a precarious condition. All the children es-

Fatal Full From a Roof. PHOENIX, R. I., Feb. 26.-The Spencer

Pythias and Pawtuxet Ricycle among the heavy losers. During the fire Albert Cook, a fireman, fell from the top of the Phoenix Hotel and was fatally in-jured. The loss on the building and contents is \$60,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.-Fire today destroyed the chemical house of Wm. H. McManus at 20th and Market streets, this city, and the feed warehouse of W. W. Jones, in the rear. Loss, \$15,000; partly in-

Broke Up Their Hunting Trip. this morning on a special train from St. Louis. They had contemplated a two days' hunting trip in this vicinity, but, owing to

To Preserve the Forests.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.-A joint meeting of the American Forestry Association, the New York State Forestry Association, together with representatives of state forestry commissions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England states, will be held here on March 6, 7 and 8 for the purpose of arousing general interest in the subject forestry and of discussing especially t forest policy of the states mentioned.

Ex-Minister Phelps Out of Danger. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 26.-Prof. Phelps was this morning reported out of danger and improving slowly.

After a Popular Verdict.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 26.-In the of December 9, 1892. house today, Representative Davis intrountil after the next election, to give the people of the United States a chance to vote on the question. The resolution was dopted by a party vote.

Plummer, the Portrait Painter, Dead. HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 26—Harrison L. blows on the head with an iron bar, killing Plummer, the portrait painter, well known him in a few minutes. He then robbed the throughout this country and Europe, died at his home here yesterday, aged eighty years. He studied in Italy for many years, and while there painted a portrait of the king, for which he received a fabilous price. Later he opened a studio in

Official confirmation of the triumph of the revolutionists in Honduras has reached the State Department in the shape of a telegram, which came this morning from United States Minister Baker at Managua, Nicaragua. The minister says: "Bonilla has occupied the palace in Honduras (doubtless meaning at Tegulcigalpa) and the war seems to be at an end."

Secretary Herbert received a telegram last night from Admiral Benham, at Rio, saying that he has transferred his flag from the San Francisco to the New York. The purpose of the change, it is said at the Navy Department, is that the San Francisco may have a chance to go for a short cruise for fresh air. The ships of the fleet are taking turns at the duty of staying in the harbor, and it is now the New York's turn. Admiral Benham and his staff are the only persons on the fleet who are denled the privilege of leaving the harbor for

A special from the City of Mexico referring to the illness of Congressman Wilson says: "He is seriously ill. Guadalajara is the highest spot of the central Mexican plateau, and Mr. Wilson was removed there on Friday by orders of Dr. Prevost of this city, in the hope that the difference in signed to show the revorce of her the severe storm now prevailing off the coast. The test, which, it is expected, will last at least three days, will take place about sixty miles out from Delaware breakwater, over the course used by the Cramps in the preliminary trials of ships built by them for the government. After the Indiana has been put through all the usual tests designed to show the revorce of her the severe storm now prevailing off the coast. city, in the hope that the difference in climate will revive him. The typhoid fever, with which he is suffering, according to Dr. Prevost, is now in its tenth or twelfth day and must have developed about th ime Mr. Wilson left Kansas City."
Representative Wilson's son in this city last night received a telegram from Consul General Crittenden at Mexico saying that his father was in no immediate danger

THE HAWAIIAN CASE A BIG FIGHT BEGUN THE SENATE CAUCUS SNOW AND HIGH WINDS NO STAY FOR M'KANE

His Application Denied by Justice

SING SING HIS NEXT RESIDENCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-The weather in Proceedings in Court This Morn-

REASONS OF THE COURT

BROOKLYN, Feb 26.-Judge Cullen has denied a stay for John Y. McKane. POMEROY, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Eighteen inches of snow fell here since yesterday morning, and it is still snowing. It is the greatest snowfall since 1884. Business is at a standstill, railroad and highway travel greatly impeded. Fears are entertained of a repetition of the great flood in the Ohio valley ten years ago.

denied a stay for John Y. McKane.

The decision of Judge Cullen denying John Y. McKane a certificate of reasonable doubt removes apparently his last chance of remaining out of Sing Sing prison. It is understood that he will be sent there promptly to begin his six years' sentence. His only resource is an application to other judges of the supreme court for a stay, but it is not known that any of them will see fit to interfere. His proposed appeal to the court of appeals will not keep him out of prison. In the absence of a stay a decision may be delayed for a long time.

Justice Cullen's decision makes eight pages of typewritten matter.

He sums up the matter in the last paragraph, which is as follows:

"I have briefly reviewed the principal alleged errors on the trial of this case so

"I have briefly reviewed the principal alleged errors on the trial of this case, so far as they have been presented to me. I can find no substantial or reasonable doubt as to the legality and correctness of the conduct of the trial, and must, therefore, deny the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Application for certificate is denied and stay vacated."

McKane was not taken to court. The news of Judge Cullen's adverse decision was carried to him in Raymond street jail by a special messenger. It was announced last Friday that in the event of Judge Cullen's decision being adverse to McKane the prisoner would be taken to Sing Sing today.

ERASTUS WIMAN ARRAIGNED. He Pleaded Not Guilty of Forgery-

Date for Trial Not Fixed. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-Erastus Wiman arrived with his son-in-law, Norman S.

Walker, and his counsel, Gen. B. F. Tracy, at 10:45 o'clock this morning at the court of general sesions, where he was arraigned before Judge Martine on two charges of forgery. He was looking much better than he did when he left the district attorney's office on securing \$25,000 ball on Saturday. Gen. Tracy, on behalf of Mr. Wiman, plead not guilty to both indictments and ball was continued.

Mr. Boardman, of counsel for the defense, foreshadowed what was likely the foreshadowed what was likely to be the defense when he declared that Mr. Wiman was a partner in R. G. Dun & Co., and that what Mr. Nicoll had characterized as forgeries were substantially transfers of money from one account over which he had full control to another account, over which he also had full control. It was block, one of the finest in town, was burn-ed yesterday. The W. C. T. U., Knights of conly one side of the case. Mr. Wiman being a Canadian he may, he chooses, have six of his own country-men on the jury of twelve. This is according to the treaty of 1812 between the United States and Canada.

It has not yet been decided in the district attorney's office at what time the case will come to trial, but it will probably

be during the April term. HOTEL GUESTS ALARMED.

A Neighboring Fire Caused Them to

Leave Their Beds. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-The guests of several hotels in the vicinity of Central ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.-A special to Park were disturbed by a fire in their the Republic from Little Rock, Ark., says: neighborhood at 2 o'clock this morning. George J. Gould, president of the Missouri The blaze was confined to the office build-Pacific: Second Vice President C. C. War-ing at Nos. 9 to 13 East 59th street. The ner, General Manager W. B. Doodridge and General Superintendent Peck arrived this morning on a special train from St. sleeping people at the Savoy, New Nether-lands and Madison Park Hotels. Scores of and bad weather, went on to Hot these people rushed pell-mell into the

> The occupants of the burning building got out by means of fire escapes The principal tenants were Hajerman & Company, druggists. The fire originated in the cellar. This down town house of this firm on Broadway has been repeatedly burned out, which gives rise to the suspicion that a deliberate effort to injur them is being continued by some fire bug.

ELECTROCUTED AT SING SING. Matthew Johnson Executed for

Cowardly Murder. SING SING, Feb. 26.-Matthew Johnson was electrocuted at 11:34 this morning, for the murder of Emil Kuckelhorn. The crime for which Johnson suffered the death penalty was committed on the night

house today. Representative Davis intro-duced a resolution asking postponement of the final vote on the Wilson bill in Congress until after the next election, to give the people of the United States a chance to a burglary. He hid in a loft until the place was locked up for the night. He then went to the cellar, where he met Emil Kuckel-horn, the engineer. Fearing that he would be arrested, he struck Kuckelhorn several body of his victim. In his confession he stated that he entered the building to steal, but with no intention of committing mur-

COL. DRESSER DEAD.

One of the First to Volunteer for the LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 26.-Col. Jasper

G. Dresser died suddenly yesterday at St. Augustine, Fla. Col. Dresser was born at Litchfield, Mass.,

Col. Dresser was born at Litchfield, Mass., in 1838; studied law and admitted to the bar in 1859; was appointed clerk in the land department at Washington; was a member of the first company that responded to the call for troops, and was chief of staff of Gen. McClelland of Illinois; commanded Dresser's battery, and was wounded in the first battle of Buil Run and again at Stone river. He was elected Senator in 1886; a trustee of Purdue University, and a 32d degree of Purdue University, and a 32d degree Mason; also president of the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest. Three chil dren survive him.

POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

The Preliminary Trial Trip of the Irdiana Not to Take Place Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.-The preliminary builders' trial trip of the battle ship Indiana, which was to have begun tomorrow, has been posponed until Tuesday next week, on account of the severe storm

signed to show the power of her machinery and the sea-going qualities of the vessel she will be given her first speed trial. Ed-win Cramp, who will have charge of the Indiana during her trial, said today that he had no doubt whatever of her ability to exceed her guaranteed speed of fifteen of his country adorns the face of knots an hour.

Mr. Wanamaker Has Not Sold Out. The President has appointed wm. S. It is defined by the post of the Reform School of the District of Columbia for a term of three years.

Cashier Feries of Vienna, who embezzied the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is to be sued for non-fulfillment of its mail contracts.

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Two Propositions to Be Presented by Mr. Catchings.

How He Thinks the Breaking of a Quorum May Be Prevented-To Fine Members.

Representative Catchings of Mississippl, member of the committee on rules, has two propositions to present to the House looking to the securing of quorums and to prevent the breaking of a quorum by the refusal of members to vote. He will offer as a proposed amendment to the rules the MR. PENCE'S SPEECH RESUMED following: "Whenever the yeas and nays are ordered

on any question, and a quorum shall fail to vote, the Speaker shall cause the names of those who failed to vote to be again called. and a list of those who are present and shall fail to vote shall be prepared by two members of the House, who shall be ap-pointed by the Speaker for that purpose. The members so appointed shall be of op-posite political parties, if such members can be found who will perform this duty, and the list so prepared shall be entered on the journal."

A Bill to Impose a Fine. Mr. Catchings will also offer the follow-

ng as a bill: That whenever, in pursuance of section 5 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, the House of Representatives, at the request of one-fifth of its members present, shall order the yeas and nays of its members on any question to be entered on its journal, and upon a call of the roll of its members for that purpose a quorum thereof shall fail to vote, it shall be the duty of its clerk to certify to the sergeant-at-arms the names of such membe the duty of its clerk to certify to the sergeant-at-arms the names of such members present as failed to vote, and the sergeant-at-arms shall deduct from the compensation of such members as failed to vote the sum of — dollars. The salary of Representatives in Congress shall be as now allowed by law less such amounts as may be deducted therefrom as herein promay be deducted therefrom, as herein pro-vided, and as may now be provided by

The plan devised by Mr. Catchings to put an end to filibustering will be laid before the caucus if the caucus is called at an early date. If not, it may be reported by early date. If not, it may be reported by the committee on rules without caucus consideration. It is pointed out that this method will accomplish the purpose of a quorum counting rule without precipitating the opposition that exists on the democratic side to that odious device of the Fifty-first Congress. There is an evident determination on the part of the democratic leaders of the House to place it cut of the power of members to filibuster without a penalty, and they believe that a fine such as this law contemplates will very soon make filibustering a thing of the past, besides having the salutary effect of keeping members in Washington to attend public business.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION. It Cannot Possibly Act Upon All the

Cases in Time. As the period of six months allowed for the adjustment of claims by the Chilean claims commission nears an end it becomes cases will be left unadjudicated on the 9th of April. It is asserted by the United States representatives that these cases will not be barred, but may be the subject of further negotiations between the two governments. The Chilean representatives, however, are indisposed to admit this. So far twenty-four cases have been submitted to the commission on the part of the United States, all of which the Chileans must neet before April 9. There are undisposed of eleven cases, which have not yet been submitted because of unreadiness. Ten cases have been dismissed on demurrers. The Chileans have two cases pending, in which they will be unable to get their testimony in before the commission expires. It is estimated that if the commission every day until April 9 it can dis pose of from one-nalf to two-thirds of the cases. At present it has under consideration the six Grace claims, amounting to nearing five million dollars, the principal items being claims of \$866,000 and \$1,076,000 in connection with nitrate contracts. The Chileans have put in a general demurrer to these claims, on the ground that the Grace Company gave aid and comfort to the Peruvians in their war with Chile, and if this statement can be maintained the demurrer will certainly be upheld and the

MAJ. WHAM'S BOND.

It is Not Yet Complete and He is in Trouble.

Maj. J. W. Wham, paymaster, U. S. A. s again in trouble. He was waylaid and robbed of a large amount of government funds several years ago, for the loss of which he was subsequently exculpated by Congress. Some incidents in his career that Mr. Willis should be recalled before have cast a doubt over his fitness for his responsible duties, and his friends show a disinclination to go on his bond. In view of this state of affairs an effort was made to have him placed on the retired list, a course that was perfectly agreeable to him. It was represented that he was incapacitated for active service because of defective eyesight. He was examined by a medical board and reported physically fit for duty. His mental condition was subsequently inquired into and was reported to be sound. The difficulty about his official bond is still unsettled, however. Without a bond he will not be allowed to handle public money, and it is therefore necessary to the discharge of his duties as a paymaster. The case is now under consideration at the War De-partment. Maj. Wham is stationed on the Pacific coast, but is now on leave of ab-

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Serious charges have been filed at the

Lieut. Col. Wilbrick's Habits to Be In-

War Department against Lieut. Col. A. C. Wilbrick of the first artillery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. The charges are based mainly on the officer's alleged habits of intemperance. Secretary Lamont has sent an officer from the War Department to Fort Wadsworth to investigate the matter and future action will depend on his report. Col. Wilbrick is eligible for retire-ment under the thirty years' service law and his friends will endeavor to have the department drop the matter with his re-tirement. A trial by court-martial is sometimes averted with the consent of the de partment by the resignation or retirement of the officer, and the latter course may be taken in the case of Col. Wilbrick. He is a native of New Jersey and a graduate of West Point. He has a good war record. He served as colonel of the thirty-ninth New Jersey infantry and gained the brevet of brigadier general. He has only been a lieutenant colonel of artillery since 1892.

THE NEW BONDS.

Orders for Them Supplied to the Amount of \$41,000,000.

The Treasury Department has supplied all orders for the 5 per cent bonds, aggregating \$41,000,000. The remaining \$9,000,000 will be delivered as soon as the orders are received. An installment of \$100 and \$50 registered 5 per cents was delivered at the Treasury Department this morning from the bureau of engraving and printing. The face of the \$100 bond contains a vignette his country adorns the face of the \$50

Trial of Counterfeiters.

TO COMPEL A VOTE IN CONGRESS TODAY

A Very Brief Session of the Senate

After Some Filibustering Mr. Bland

When the Senate met this morning letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General as to whether silver certificates were "lawful money and the reply of the Attorney General

mittee on foreign relations, made an announcement of the report of the committee relative to Hawaiian affairs. He stated that he merely presented the opinion of the majority as to the main question presented to the committee, a question which had given rise to considerable discussion throughout the country. On some minor details, such as the conduct of United States officers and officials, several members of the committee had expressed divergent opinions.

this was finally agreed to.

Mr. Frye gave notice that tomorrow morning immediately after the reading of the journal he would ask the Senate to permit him to discuss the testimony which had been taken by the foreign relations committee touching the vital and essential questions which had been raised in the Hawaiian matter. He made this announcement because he believed it was the duty of some one to bring its sallent features to the attention of the country. Therefore he had taken that duty on himself.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) inquired whether the testimony would be in print for the use of the Senate by that time and Mr. Morgan replied that he could have it ready then.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.), however, suggested that Mr. Frye defer his speech until Wednesday morning and Mr. Frye modified his announcement in accordance with the suggestion. The Senate took from the calendar and passed the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to the Antwerp international exposition and then, at 12:37 p.m., on motion of Mr. Cockrell, went into executive session.

After the doors were reopened at 1:20 p.m. the Senate adjourned.

stated that his committee claimed jurisdi-

work Mr. Hatch's motion was carried—88-4 Mr. Warner (N.Y.) made the point of a quorum, whereupon Mr. Hatch demande the year and nays.

The republican and democratic opponent

reciting the fact of the publication and dis-tribution by the commissioner of education of an attack upon the educational system of Tennessee and calling upon the Secretar of the Interior for the authority for suc publication. It was referred.

Thereupon Mr. Boutelle (Maine), as whereases expressing it as the sense of the called from Hawaii. He maintained that lated to a subject with which Congress had dealt and because he believed it was the consensus of public opinion of both parties as well as the press of the United States

that was a parliamentary inquiry. He held that the resolution was not privileged un-

The Fight Over Silver Resumed The battle over the silver bill was then resumed. Mr. Bland moved to go into committee of the whole on his bill, and pending that to close general debate at 4 o'clock to morrow. On the latter motion he demanded

The vote resulted 163 to 5, 11 short of a quorum, and Mr. Bland, upon the announcement, moved a call of the House. The call developed the presence of 278 members. Mr. Bland then withdrew his motion to limit debate and moved to go interposed no objection to this motion as it left the debate running as before, with-out limit, and it was carried, 119-0. Mr. Bland explained his move by saying that

Mr. Pence Resumes His Speech Mr. Pence of Colorado, who was speaking when the filibustering began, two weeks

ago, took the floor to resume his speech The scenes of the last ten days, he said proved, if any one had ever doubted it, that just as Senator Sherman was the chief lieutenant of a democratic President on the money question, so in this House his lieutenant was the eminent and talented gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed). He had witnessed scores of roll calls on which all the republicans, except four honorable gentlemen, Messrs, Sweet, Broderick, Bowers and Marsh, had been the chief allies of the executive and Secretary of the Treasury. Those four alone had been above the control and crack of the whip of the leader of the minority. But the democrats, he charged, were no better than the republicans. They had juggled with silver; they had stricked it down and now sought to deceive their constituents by the support of this bill

the life saving service has learned, with a single wreck or casualty of any kind. The timely warning of the storm's approach, and to this fact no doubt is due the ab sence of any news of disasters along the coast. The announcement that the storm had passed up the New England coast, however, is causing some uneasiness, and it is feared that by tomorrow news of wrecks may be reported. The snow fell in Washington to the depth of eight that the trials of the Stillmore gang of all inches or more is rapidly melting, and in

THE SILVER FIGHT IS RESUMED

Allows Debate to Go On.

THE SENATE.

giving a negative opinion were read. Mr. Morgan (Ala.), chairman of the com-

vergent opinions. Mr. Frye (Me.) asked to have the report read, but Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) suggested that as the Senate would have to take an early adjournment the report and testimony would be printed in the journal, and this was finally agreed to.

Mr. Frye gave notice that

When the House entered upon the third week of the struggle over the Bland seign lorage bill at noon today there was a good attendance, both on the floor and in the evident that a considerable number of galleries. Immediately after the reading of the committee on agriculture, arose and tion over a bill (the anti-option bill) which had been referred by the Speaker to the ways and means committee, and he moved

that it be referred to the agricultural com-Messrs, Reed, Hopkins, Breckinridge and Bynum attempted to crowd in some re-marks, but the chair decided that the ques-tion was not debatable, and on a rising

of the anti-option bill, who did not want the bill referred to Mr. Hatch's committee pursuing the tactics of the adversaries of the Bland seigniorage bill, abstained from voting, but they did not succeed in break ing a quorum, and the motion was carrie

Mr. Enloe (Tenn.) presented a res

For Minister Willis' Recall. privileged question, sent to the clerk's desi and had read a long resolution with severs House that Minister Willis should be re the resolution was privileged because it re-lated to a subject with which Congress had

further mischief was done.
"Is this a resolution looking to a successor for Minister Willis or a resolution to put the democracy in a hole?" asked Mr. The Speaker declared he did not think

mittee on foreign affairs. the previous question.

inasmuch as it was evident that no quorum could be obtained today, he thought the time could best be spent in debate.

northward over the southern and middle Atlantic coast was not attended, so far as

The severe storm which has just passed